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TEXT OF BABRAK KARMAL INTERVIEW WITH WILFRED BURCHETT

WA171310 Islamabad MUSLIM in English 7 Apr 80 p 5

[Wilfred Burchett interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan does not exclude a negotiated solution leading to the withdrawal of Soviet troops. But his conditions are difficult for the West to accept in the present atmosphere. The following is a verbatim account of an exclusive interview:

Q: Do you see any common ground between Lord Carrington's proposals for the neutralisation of Afghanistan, with suitable international guarantees, President Brezhnev's statement on the need for guaranteeing Afghanistan's independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity, and your own proposals made in your (Muslim) New Year's message of Mar 21?

(The essential passage in that speech was: "An immediate, permanent, and imperative solution of the tense situation should be sought in the immediate, complete, and unconditional cessation of all forms of external intervention against Afghanistan. A solid guarantee should be secured, and practically carried out, so that no such interventions and aggressions may ever take place against our sacred soil. Only in this case, and not a single day before the provision of the necessary conditions for the withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingents, would they leave Afghanistan).

Clear Position

A: "The Afghanistan's position is very clear, there is nothing ambiguous about it. We will not get involved in any diplomatic manoeuvring or zig-zagging. The 'neutralisation' of the problem as proposed by Lord Carrington is aimed at camouflaging various forms of intervention and aggression against our country." (One of Karmal's chief complaints at Lord Carrington's initiatives as expressed in his March 21 speech was that they were carried out "behind Afghanistan's back.")

"It is clear that all forms of aggression and intervention, above all from Pakistan, with forces mobilised, reinforced and armed by the United States, Pakistan and China, together with the introduction into our territory of different types of mercenaries must stop. If all these activities are halted, and our independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty are respected, if all attempts directed from outside to crush the Afghan revolution are halted, then we can sit down and discuss the problem.

"This is the one and only condition to solve the problem. On this we are very clear.

"As for the position of the Soviet Union towards Afghanistan, in no case does the Soviet Union interfere in our internal or external affairs. As for the limited Soviet military contingent at present in Afghanistan, it is there on the basis of our 20-year treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and co-operation, signed on December 5, 1978, and which is in full conformity with article 51 of the United Nations Charter.

"This contingent is in Afghanistan to protect our country's interests and above all to defend us from external threats. The statement of President Brezhnev is in direct relation to the internal situation here and the threats along our frontier. Anyone of common sense, and capable of analysis, [can] see that the United States uses Soviet presence as a pretext to whip up the cold war and to foment aggression against Afghanistan."

Q: "What sort of guarantees would be acceptable and feasible to ensure that no further 'external intervention or aggression' takes place?"

A: "We have only one position, which is crystal clear. That condition is the disappearance of all signs of provocation, of intervention in our internal affairs, and of aggression. At the present time an undeclared war is being waged against our country. This must stop."

Q: "Is it possible that the non-alignment movement could play a role in solving the problem? Afghanistan is a member of the non-aligned movement, which considers one of its major tasks to promote peace and detente." (This question was prompted by the fact that it was an open secret in Kabul that Cuba's minister of foreign affairs, Isidore Malmierca, arrived in Afghanistan early last week and secured the approval of Karmal for bilateral negotiations with Pakistan, after which he left for Islamabad.)

A: "The Afghanistan party and government is ready at all times to discuss with foreign countries, especially with neighbouring countries, how best to solve all problems in a peaceful way. Countries like Cuba, which always support revolutionary and national liberation movements, all genuine independence and people's movements, Cuba which has always fought against all types of exploitation, against fascism, Zionism and apartheid, Cuba and such countries among the non-aligned movement which struggle for peace and detente, it is clear that such countries could play a role. But in no case will we discuss with countries which have sold out to reaction and imperialism."

Disappointment

At this point Karmal expressed his disappointment that the Western press and media ignored the proposals in his March 21 speech.

Q: "How is it possible that a man like Hafizollah Amin--as he is now presented--could have risen to the top and accumulated such total power in his hands?"

(At the time he was overthrown on December 27, Amin was president of the Revolutionary Council, secretary of the PDP's Central Committee, prime minister and foreign minister. His nephew and son-in-law, Assadollah Amin was head of the secret police, KAM--now abolished and not replaced--and deputy foreign minister, member of the PDP's Central Committee and secretary of the Kabul party organisation. Brother-in-law General Mohammed Yaqoob was chief-of-staff of the armed forces. Elder brother Abdollah Amin was chief administrator of the country's four northern provinces and managing director of two of the country's largest enterprises.)

A: "If one looks back into the history of revolutionary movements there are always two parallel but contradictory currents. Parallel with the advance towards progress is the imperialist thrust to reverse the process. They will stop at nothing to smash and crush all revolutionary movements. Methods to achieve this vary. They may set up puppet regimes as in Saigon. The CIA places its agents inside the country to carry out counter-revolution. Internally there are certain to be rightist forces and perhaps those of the ultra-left both of which will be used by the CIA.

"It is in such circumstances that arise elements which wear the mask of 'revolution' and 'democracy' and can succeed in rising to high positions.

"The party was formed fifteen years ago. At that time Amin was a student in the USA. He became president of the Afghan Students Association there, and we only learned--much later through the Western press--that all presidents of such associations had to collaborate with the CIA. He returned to Afghanistan just two months after the party was formed in January, 1965, and quickly succeeded in starting a split. An element in this was the destructive and ultra-leftist activities of Amin which I opposed. The great majority of cadres and rank and file members supported me in this.

(It is known that Karmal's Parcham faction wanted a moderate line of national democratic revolution, whereas the Taraki-Amin line of the Khalk faction wanted "instant communism.")

"The split lasted for ten years after which we created unity, just one year before carrying out the April, 1978 Revolution.

"A few months after this, Amin--by then deputy premier and foreign minister--went to New York to represent Afghanistan at a special U.N. disarmament conference. We have irrefutable proof of his contacts with the CIA at that time. He returned with new instructions and continued his splitting work which led to the overthrow of the Taraki regime on September 19, 1979, and the subsequent murder of Taraki at Amin's specific instructions.

"Then he was able to take complete power in his hands. There were mass executions, bombardment of villages, inter-tribal divisions were formented."

Q: "What would have happened if you and the other five Central Committee members had refused to go into exile as ambassadors shortly after the April, 1978, Revolution?"

Amin, who by that time was running affairs with Taraki as titular president playing a secondary role, managed to get Karmal and his other chief rivals in the Parcham faction sent abroad and then had them expelled from the PDP Central Committee.

A: "We had two choices. Had we refused what was presented as a decision of the Central Committee we would have engaged the party in internal armed struggle. This would have risked destruction of the party and the end of the revolution. This is just what the CIA dreamed of. At each stage of the revolution they wanted their own plan to be applied, with their own elements.

"I was then vice-president of the Revolutionary Council, deputy premier and general secretary of the Central Committee. At that critical moment Taraki was not aware of these plots to destroy our revolution. So, according to our own attachment and discipline to the party and the revolution, we decided to accept and await a more favourable moment for continuing the struggle.

"The decision was correct and we are again engaged on the line of the national democratic revolution, revolution in an underdeveloped country with semi-feudal tribal systems and deep-rooted religious traditions, is a somewhat new experience which has to be studied and analysed."

KARMAL ADDRESSES REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL 14 APR

LD172246 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 16 Apr 80

[Address by President Babrak Karmal before the Afghan Revolutionary Council on 14 April, concerning the nation's "basic principles"; speaking in Pashto and Dari--recorded]

[Text] [A reading from the Koran, followed by Karmal speaking in Pashto] In the name of God Almighty. Esteemed members of the DRA Revolutionary Council:

For the sake of the freedom of the much-suffered people of the homeland, who through many long centuries have struggled under moral, material and physical tortures by the internal and foreign tyrants, exploiters, colonialists, plunderers and bloodthirsty oppressors; for the sake of observing and defending the sacred religion of Islam; for the sake of defending national sovereignty, territorial integrity and national independence of the homeland; for the sake of defending the fruits of the victorious Sawr Revolution; for the sake of peace, democracy, freedom, social progress and the happiness and well-being of the people; for the sake of the equality of the rights of all the tribes, ethnic groups and nationalities residing in beloved Afghanistan; for the sake of eliminating all forms of social, economic, political and cultural class and national oppression and exploitation; for the sake realizing extensive democratic liberties and rights for all the inhabitants of the country; for the sake of building a new society in the heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan where the exploitation of many by man is eradicated forever [applause]; for the sake of creating security, individual immunity, revolutionary and democratic legality and the revival of fraternity, equality and social justice in the society, and particularly based on the sense of responsibility for the dear country and people of Afghanistan, I open the second meeting of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA in a free and democratic atmosphere in order to consider, (?pass) and ratify the basic principles [osvi-e asasi] of the Democratic Republic. [applause] [The national anthem is played and Karmal continues his speech in Dari]

Esteemed members of the DRA Revolutionary Council: The agenda of the second meeting of the first session of the DRA Revolutionary Council comprises the following:

1. Of course, at the outset of the session the Reverend Qari was invited to read some verses from the glorious Koran, which he read.

2. The session was opened by me.

3. The national anthem was played.

4. My own speech on the draft basic principles of the DRA.

5. And at this stage, all comrades will be asked to approve the agenda.

6. The invitation of views and proposals concerning the draft of the basic principles of the DRA. A number of comrades have put their names on the agenda in advance. Of course, other comrades may also put their names on the agenda for discussion if they wish to do so.

6. [as heard] Discussion of the DRA basic principles.

7. Ratification of the DRA basic principles.

8. The statement of the DRA Revolutionary Council on the occasion of the ratification and proclamation of the DRA basic principles, provided that, and only when, the respected members of the DRA Revolutionary Council adopt a decision thereon.

9. Ratification of the proposed bills. The law of [passage indistinct] of the DRA; the law of the tribunals for the DRA Armed Forces; the law of special revolution public prosecutor; the law of the special revolutionary court; the law of the basic principles on the organization and duties of the DRA Government ministries; decree on the restoration of personal rights; and the decree on amnesty and mitigation of the penalties for non-political convicts.

10. Approval of the decrees, laws, statements, announcements, messages, letters, contracts (?on) the internal and foreign policy of the DRA Government, which have been approved by the Council of Ministers, the Revolutionary Council Presidium and the president of the Revolutionary Council.

11. The closing of the session and announcement to that effect by me.

I now submit the agenda in question for consideration by the esteemed council.

Those who agree to this agenda, please raise your hands. Those who do not agree to this agenda, please raise your hands. Those comrades who wish to abstain, please raise your hands. Those who may have an additional proposal on the agenda may present their (?views).

In this way, the agenda prepared by the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has been unanimously approved. [applause]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Esteemed members of the DRA Revolutionary Council: After the victory of the great Sawr Revolution under the leadership of the PDPA the party of the working class and all the toilers of Afghanistan, the necessary foundations were created for the formation of a new order of government in our country. And now this new government is achieving its specified evolutionary course. The proclamation and definition of the draft basic principles of the DRA, which define the DRA political order in the direction of consolidating the gains of the Sawr Revolution, national and democratic development of the country and consolidation of the new democratic order until the convening of the Loya Jirgah, or supreme council of the DRA, for the purpose of formulating the future constitution [qanun-e esasi] of Afghanistan, has special importance in the historical destiny of our country. [applause]

As you know, the DRA Council of Ministers adopted a decision 20 March 1980 for the [word indistinct] formulation of the provisional basic principles of the DRA, to represent the free and independent will of all the people of Afghanistan, and for this purpose it set up a special commission within the framework of the Ministry of Justice. Later, this was scrutinized and comprehensively studied by the Politburo, the government and the Revolutionary Council Presidium and the PDPA Central Committee plenum; and it is now being submitted to the Revolutionary Council for final ratification.

In its overall format, the draft basic principles shall proclaim and ratify the main principles of the social, political and economic order, the basic rights and liberties and obligations of the citizens of our country and the DRA Government structure. These draft basic principles constitute a stage of great importance in the process of the realization of political behavior, the aims of the PDPA and the role and duties of the Government of the DRA, and shall reflect the special economic, social, cultural, national, religious, tribal and other characteristics of our country. Among these principles, the following articles will be regarded as great and primary in importance:

Defense of the gains of the Sawr Revolution, national sovereignty, national independence and the territorial integrity of our beloved country, the DRA;

Respect, observance and defense of the sacred religion of Islam and complete freedom regarding the performance of its rites;

The true democratization of the entire social structure and political life of the country;

Realization of extensive rights and democratic liberties for the people of Afghanistan;

The creation of a flourishing national economy, the (?unending) rise in the level of public welfare, acceleration of the pace of economic, social and cultural progress of all the masses of Afghanistan;

The creation of a democratic administrative order, the attraction of the broadest strata of toilers for participation in political life and the consolidation of the revolutionary legality, the realization and development of the rights of the individual and the people's right of ownership;

The social order and care and protection of the family unit;

Persistent struggle for the realization of full and complete peace, and pursuit of the broad policy of international cooperation based on respect for national sovereignty and mutual territorial integrity and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

The most eye-catching achievement of the Sawr Revolution is the creation of government and political power of a new order in the country. This point has found its direct manifestation in the first article of the basic principles as follows: The DRA Government is an independent and democratic government of all the hard-working Muslim people of Afghanistan, including workers, farmers, craftsmen, nomads, intellectuals and other toilers and all the democratic and patriotic forces of all the nationalities and ethnic groups of the country. [applause]

I repeat the first article of the DRA basic principles: The DRA Government is the independent and democratic government of all the hard-working Muslim people of Afghanistan, including the workers, farmers, craftsmen, nomads, intellectuals and other toilers and all the democratic and patriotic forces of all the nationalities and ethnic groups of the country.

The draft points out that the government serves the well-being and happiness of the people and guarantees their peaceful and safe lives, all-round growth of the individuals, the preservation of their rights, property, dignity and their national traditions and customs.

Government power in the DRA belongs to the toilers and shall be exercised by completely national and local government organs which will be established democratically.

While taking into consideration the main points of the policy of the PDPA, it is declared in the draft basic principles that the power of the toilers in the DRA is based on a broad national fatherland front which unites all the progressive, democratic and patriotic forces of the country under PDPA leadership, on the basis of a general program for the construction of a new, progressive, free and democratic society.

It also defines the position of the national fatherland front within government and society. In this way, legal principles will be formulated for creation of the national fatherland front, which is the task of the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the DRA.

In light of the glorious Sawr Revolution and the new stage of the Sawr Revolution, the PDPA has rendered outstanding services in toppling the anti-people order of Hafizollah Amin and in projecting and implementing national democratic antifeudal and anti-imperialist changes. The leading role and activity of the PDPA, the party of the working class and all the toilers of Afghanistan, which is unbreakably linked to all revolutionary changes in our country, is defined in the basic principles. [applause]

The basic principles point out that the PDPA, based on the will of the people of Afghanistan, shall apply as its criteria of action the principles of the national and democratic revolution in its internal and foreign policy, gradual implementation of the aims and commitments of the Sawr Revolution and lead the struggle of all the people of the country in the creation of a new and just society, free of exploitation of man by man. The process of expanding and consolidating the national fatherland front and the realization of the broad participation by the toilers in the political administration of the country will, to great extent, be based on the expansion and development of the activity and powers of people's and social organizations.

While relying on this democratic necessity, the draft declares that the activities of the workers unions, youth and women's organizations, scientific, arts and cultural associations and other social and democratic organizations of the toilers will be protected and encouraged by the government.

Deep respect will be paid to the sacred values and traditions of the sacred religion of Islam in the DRA. The Central Committee of the PDPA, Revolutionary Council and the government have dealt with this topic explicitly on several occasions. In agreement with this norm, the draft has declared and established the democratic, principled and respectful attitude of the government vis-a-vis the sacred religion of Islam. Full freedom (?is granted) to all Muslims and an assured atmosphere to perform their religious rites. The government will assist and help the patriotic activities of the religious leaders and noble religious ulema in the execution of their duties and obligations. The followers of other religions are completely free to perform their religious rites provided that they do not threaten the security and peace of the community and are in accordance with humanitarian principles.

Since the enemies of the religion and people and the agents of imperialism and reaction are struggling in the name of the great religion of Islam to mislead a number of Muslims and provoke them against the revolutionary and progressive gains of the people of Afghanistan, it has been emphasized in the draft basic principles that no one is entitled to use the sacred religion of Islam for the purpose of antinational, antipeople, anti-freedom propaganda which violates national independence, sovereignty and independence, and which is used as a tool for the perpetration of other acts contrary to the interests of the people of the DRA. [applause]

Afghanistan is the common united homeland of all the fraternal people of Afghanistan, whether small in number or whether Pashtun, Tajek, Hazarah, Uzbek, Turkman, Baluchi, Nuristani or from other nationalities and sects of the sacred religion of Islam including the Sunni and Shi'ite followers, and a great number of tribes and nomads live in its realm. [passage indistinct]

On the basis of the PDPA's agricultural policy, which was previously announced, the draft provides for the continuation of democratic land reforms and (?guarantess) the land ownership of farmers and other landowners in accordance with the provisions of the law. The farmers (?will effectively assist) in the progress of agricultural affairs. The development of productive, consumer and other forms of cooperatives in agriculture will be encouraged and protected.

For the sake of [word indistinct] and production of consumer goods, the development of the national industries, and the realization of participation by the national private sector in the development of industries and other areas of the economy the draft basic principles point out that the productive activities (?by craftsmen) and their voluntary (?alliance) with the production cooperatives will be encouraged and protected. The government protects private ownership in accordance with the law, provided that the use of private ownership does not (?harm) the interests of the society and the people. [passage indistinct]

The draft also defines the government's main duties regarding the protection of young people, these builders of the new democratic society. In this draft, democratic rights and civic liberties have been clarified, and the main obligations of individuals vis-a-vis society and government have been specified. The principle of the equality of citizens' rights before law without regard to ethnic, (?national) or tribal factors, to language, sex, place of residence, religion and sect, [word indistinct], lineage, property and social stature in all political, economic, social and cultural areas of the life of society has been defined in the draft. [passage indistinct]

The DRA draft basic principles define useful and honest social work as one of the proud duties of each citizen of the homeland. [passage indistinct]

The draft points out that the DRA Armed Forces are to defend the gains of the Sawr Revolution, national independence, unity, territorial integrity and [words indistinct] of the country and the freedom and security of its masses. In order to strengthen and consolidate the armed forces, achieve the active participation of members of the armed forces in social life, and improve the living conditions of the families of servicemen and officers, the government is to take necessary measures.

The implementation of the rights and democratic liberties of the people and their fundamental duties are regarded as the central principles of the new legal status of the individual in the DRA; the government is to (?strive) for their promotion and consolidation and to prepare the necessary political, economic, social and cultural conditions for their enforcement. [passage indistinct]

In its first session the Loya Jirgah [Grand Assembly] will ratify the DRA Constitution.

The draft points out that until necessary conditions are prepared for the convening of the Loya Jirgah, this supreme council of the DRA, the Revolutionary Council is the highest state organ of the DRA Government. The Revolutionary Council (?in accordance with the draft basis principles) is to execute the duties of the legislative power. The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, the government and other state organs will approve the programs of economic and social development and the state budget; with regard to other matters which require the ratification of Revolutionary Council, they will be submitted to the latter. During the Revolutionary Council sessions the Presidium of the [words indistinct].

The draft basic principles define the powers of the Revolutionary Council Presidium. The Revolutionary Council Presidium has the duty to set the date for convening Revolutionary Council sessions, supervise the observance of laws and decrees, confer orders and medals, pardon or mitigate punishments and perform other duties in the capacity of the high [word indistinct] of the state.

The draft basic principles define the composition, powers and duties of the Council of Ministers as the high executive organ of government power. The implementation of the resolutions and other documents of the Council of Ministers is enforceable by all organs, institutions [word indistinct] throughout the country.

The draft basic principles define the [word indistinct] and the main principles for the composition and activity of local organs of the (?government). The formation of local administrative organs is among the important matters that the people (?demand) from the higher organs of central government.

Following the new stage of the Sawr Revolution, favorable grounds and conditions for the creation of a democratic judicial order have been created. In the draft basic principles the creation of a democratic judicial order, the democratic duties of the judges, including the independence of justice and judicial decisions [words indistinct], the openness of judical sessions, trial in the native language of the parties, the right to defense for the accused, the explanation of reasons for court decisions and so forth have been declared and established.

The draft defines the main principles of the organization and methods of the activity of the DRA public prosecution department. The draft basic principles point out that the attorney general has the duty to lead the activity of the DRA prosecution organs; the prosecution organs constitute a unified system based on the principle of centralization and consist of the attorney general, prosecution offices in the provinces, (?cities), districts and subdistricts. The prosecution organs are to conduct their duties free from interference by local authorities in an independent manner. The draft basic principles stipulate that the attorney general and prosecutors supervise the unified observance and implementation of the laws by central and local organs, government institutions mixed and private institutions, social organizations, responsible officials and (?citizens). Similarly, the draft regulates the main relations of the attorney general's office with the DRA Revolutionary Council and its Presidium.

Based on a previous resolution, the draft basic principles [words indistinct] and the DRA flag. The DRA basic principles have the authority of a provisional constitution and will remain in force until the ratification of the DRA constitution. [passage indistinct]

The ratification of the basic principles constitutes an important step on the path of consolidating solidarity among the people of Afghanistan and frustrating the struggles of the internal and foreign enemies to disrupt the political order of our country. The activity of all government organs and organizations, the development and expansion of the laws, and the creation of new judicial institutions are to take place in accordance with the provisions of the basic principles. [passage indistinct]

The Politburo, the plenum of the PDPA Central Committee, the government and Revolutionary Council Presidium are confident that the respected members of the DRA Revolutionary Council, by ratifying the basic principles, will take an important step in fulfilling their national duties [words indistinct] and their great responsibility to the persecuted people of our beloved country of Afghanistan.

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With the ratification of the DRA basic principles by the Revolutionary Council, a new era will have begun in the DRA's political and legal development.

Comrades, friends and members of the DRA Revolutionary Council, compatriots, let the (?flag) of Muslim and heroic Afghanistan, free and independent Afghanistan, new and progressive Afghanistan, democratic and proud Afghanistan (?fly) high with pride in the region and the world.

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL ISSUES DECREE ON ILLITERACY

LD172052 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Revolutionary Council has issued a decree to the Education Ministry to eliminate illiteracy in order to improve the general standard of the people's education and their informed participation in building a new and democratic society [word indistinct] of the country and to improve production and the workers' standards. The decree states that the elimination of illiteracy is the most important job of our time and that it has been given top priority by the mass revolution in the present stage of history. This matter can be resolved only by organizing and declaring a general war against illiteracy, this legacy from the past, and by attracting the attention of all classes and people, including the patriotic clergy who may take part in this (?important) social issue.

The decree contains the following points:

1. Those whose social and political priority it is to eliminate illiteracy include provincial government bodies, the Education Ministry and its bodies, [word indistinct] organizations, institutions, ministries, offices and all society.

2. All the country's males aged 10-50, primarily those who work in the economic sector and are illiterate, are to receive training either in their own language or in other languages of the country, in accordance with their wishes. The elimination of illiteracy among females is to be achieved voluntarily.

3. To coordinate the activities of government bodies, ministries and departments, the ministries and institutions are to appoint a central government commission for the eliminacion of illiteracy. Its president should be one of the deputy prime ministers, its vice president the education minister, and its members should be representatives of the [word indistinct] in the ministries of planning, higher education, and information and culture. Provincial governors are to appoint similar commissions in their areas to guide and lead activities. It is the Education Ministry's task to draft and implement the procedure of the commissions in the capital and the provinces in accordance with the Council of Ministers' decision.

4. The commissions for eliminating illiteracy have the following powers:

A. All the country's literate people should be encouraged to teach literacy to the illiterate without remuneration; and teachers employed only to teach literacy as a part of the campaign against illiteracy are to be paid on the same scale as Education Ministry personnel.

B. All appropriate buildings such as schools, clubs, libraries, houses of [word indistinct], factories, and also mosques, with the clergy's agreement, should be used for the teaching and development of literacy courses.

5. The working day of those who are learning to be literate should be (?reduced) by 2 hours during the training period. They should still receive full pay from factories or government or private institutions.

6. Representatives of capital and provincial organizations, institution chiefs, factory owners and other responsible people who do not provide the necessary conditions for eliminating illiteracy are to be punished in accordance with the law.

7. The general political army command is to outline the necessary plans for eliminating illiteracy in the army and to ensure that they are implemented, so that all soldiers may receive the necessary training until the end of their military service.

8. The central government commission for eliminating illiteracy should draft the long-term plan for the campaign against illiteracy together with the cooperation of the Education Ministry, and DRA Council of Ministers should approve it so that all the affairs of eliminating illiteracy in the cities until 1987 and the villages until 1990 might be determined in accordance with the plan.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PARTY FACTIONS REPORTED

BK171139 Hong Kong AFP in English 1122 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 17 April (AFP)--Differences between the Khalq and Parcham factions of the ruling People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) had come into the open with the arrest of a prominent newspaper editor in Kabul, the PTI news agency reported today from the Afghan capital.

The editor, who was not identified by name, was known to be a Parchamite supporter of Afghan President Babrak Karmal and a younger brother of Deputy Prime Minister Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, the agency said.

He was detained after his Afghan daily, HAQEEQAT-E-INQUILAB-E-SAUR, official organ of the POPA, carried an article and cartoon which were considered critical of former Presidents Nur Mohammed Taraki and Hafizollah Amin.

The April 5 issue of the daily carrying the offending item and cartoon was withdrawn from circulation after its first copies were circulation, PTI said.

The cartoon and article were said to have conveyed the impression that both Taraki and Amin were responsible for the exclusion of Paracham followers from the government and both had also been [word indistinct] the violence in the country.

PTI added that this was taken exception to by the Khalq faction which questioned the role of unification which Mr Karmal had undertaken. The detained editor, according to the agency, was being interrogated.

( eputy Prime Minister Keshtmand himself was under a cloud several weeks ago, after unconfirmed reports said he had been wounded during shoot-out at a Revolutionary Council meeting and had gone to Moscow for treatment. The Kabul government later denied these reports saying they were a "concoction of the imperialist press.")

The PTI agency surmised that the newspaper article and cartoon were only a spill-over of the strong differences existing within the government on the question of continued presence of Soviet troops in the country.

The agency noted that the Afghan-Soviet treaty legalising the presence of Russian troops in the country had become "the biggest cause of discord" in Afghanistan.

Even those who had welcomed the Soviets in the country earlier were now disillusioned as they felt it was becoming a permanent feature of the state of things in Afghanistan, it added.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM PRAGUE, MOSCOW TRIP

JN171811 Kabul International Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and planning minister in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, arrived in Kabul today. Keshtmand had left for the Soviet Union for medical treatment and had led a delegation to Prague for negotiations.

Keshtmand was received at Kabul international airport by the Politburo members and Central Committee members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Presidium members, the Revolutionary Council members, the ministers, senior officials in the Planning Ministry and a number of active party members.

Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand expressed his happiness with the fruitful results of the friendly negotiations he held in Prague. He thanked the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for the warm welcome accorded him. He also thanked the Soviet Union for the efforts it exerted in his treatment.

KARMAL SENDS GREETINGS TO ZIMBABWE LEADERS

ID172252 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has sent a congratulatory message to Salisbury on the occasion of the declaration of the independence day of Zimbabwe and also on the election of His Excellency Canaan Banana as president and his excellency Robert Mugabe as prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

WORLD BANK PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN DACCA ON 3-DAY VISIT

BK171429 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] World Bank President Robert McNamara arrived in Dacca today on a 3-day visit to Bangladesh. Talking to newsmen at the airport, McNamara said he has come to Bangladesh at the invitation of President Ziaur Rahman to acquaint himself with the needs for development assistance during the second 5-year plan beginning in July next. During his stay he will try to know more about the development programs of Bangladesh so that the World Bank could give even more assistance in future.

McNamara hoped that his talks with President Zia and other leaders will help him to knowing the basic needs and problems of Bangladesh. He said the World Bank is ready to assist Bangladesh in the gigantic task of improving the living standard of the people.

In this context, McNamara mentioned that the bank has so far provided over 1.2 billion dollars to assist about 50 projects in Bangladesh. These projects cover agriculture, irrigation, power, transport, industries and population planning. The World Bank chief praised Bangladesh for its achievements in the past years. He said a lot more is to be done to improve the socio-economic condition. He stressed the need for improving food production and employment opportunities particularly in the rural areas.

The World Bank president was received at the airport by Finance Minister Dr M.N. Huda. Bank Vice President Dr David Hopper, who is already in the capital in connection with McNamara's visit, was also present at the airport.

While in the capital, McNamara will have talks with Deputy Prime Minister Jamaluddin Ahmed and a number of cabinet ministers. He will also visit Cox's Bazar to see for himself a canal dug recently on a self-help basis.

JUTE EXPORT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR IN DACCA

BK170533 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Bangladesh is to export over 16,000 tons of jute goods valued at 25 million takas to the Soviet Union. An agreement to this effect was signed in Dacca yesterday between the Bangladesh jute mills corporation and a state organization of the Soviet Union.

IRAQI OIL MINISTER ARRIVES FOR JOINT COMMISSION MEETING

BK171339 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim has said that his country will spare no effort to widen cooperation with India for mutual benefit. He was talking to newsmen at Delhi airport this afternoon on his arrival to head the Iraqi delegation at the Indo-Iraqi joint commission meeting beginning tomorrow. Karim is carrying a special message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn for Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi.

Loan Offered to India

BK180908 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Iraq has offered India an interest-free loan of $104 million to meet the additional cost of the import of Iraqi oil. The offer coincides with the sixth meeting of the India-Iraqi joint commission which began in New Delhi this morning. It is discussing all aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, who is leading his country's side at the meeting, expressed the hope that India and Iraq will be able to establish an ideological relationship [as heard] which can serve as a model of bilateral cooperation for other nations. He said India enjoys a closer precedence [as heard] for Iraq in its oil requirements. On her part, India can help Iraq develop its economy and its progress.

Earlier, welcoming the delegation, Petroleum Minister Virendra Patil expressed India's readiness to share its technical expertise with other developing countries, particularly Iraq.

REPORTAGE ON UNREST IN NORTHEASTERN STATES

Gauhati Court To Begin Hearing

BK171654 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Hearing the Supreme Court directive, the Gauhati high court will begin tomorrow the hearing of the appeal by the Assam government and the center for the vacation of the stay order of the court.

The Gauhati high court in its order had stayed the operations of the two notifications issued on the 5th of this month declaring the whole of Assam except North Cacher district as a disturbed area. During the hearing of the appeal both the Assam government and the center will be represented by Solicitor General of India K. Karakaran.

Student Union Proposal

BK171653 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The All Assam Students Union [AASU] has suggested a phase-by-phase approach to solve the problem of foreign nationals in the state. In a statement in Gauhati today, President of AASU Profulla Kumar Mohanta and General Secretary B.K. Phukan said in the first phase, foreigners should be detected on the basis of the national register of 1951. In the second phase, the names of all detected foreigners should be deleted from the voters list.

About deportation of foreigners, the statement said the center has already agreed to deport foreigners who have come after 1971. However, they said the entire burden of pre-1971 foreigners should not be imposed on Assam.

Home Minister on Assam

BK171652 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] The union home minister has warned that no secession attempt in any part of the country will be tolerated and will be dealt with firmly. Talking to newsmen in Ujjain today, Zail Singh disclosed that foreign powers are involved in the Assam trouble. But, he said, as union home minister it would not be proper for him to say anything further. He said so far 310,000 foreigners have been externed [as heard] from Assam. To curb influx into the state the number of checkposts have also been increased, he added.

The home minister said, had the Janata government tackled the Assam situation effectively in time, the situation would not have deteriorated to the present extent. He said the center's policy is to bring the situation in the state back to normal through negotiations.

Army Alerted in Manipur

BK171320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] In Manipur the army has been alerted to stand by to assist the civil administration in the wake of increased violent incidents in an around Imphal. A curfew was clamped on the valley areas from 2100 tonight to 0400 tomorrow morning.

The All India Radio Imphal correspondent reports that the situation has become tense as a result of stiff opposition by the All Manipur Students Union and the All Manipur Students Coordination Committee to the holding of high school leaving certificate examinations which began today. A number of incidents occurred today in which one person, reportedly a student, was killed as the central reserve police opened fire in self defense to disperse the agitating crowd at a high school in Imphal.

The state government has appealed to the student organizations to give up the agitation.

It may be recalled that the All Manipur Students Union and the All Manipur Students Coordination Committee are agitating demanding deportation of foreign nationals from the state.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT ON GANDHI

Assassination Plot Uncovered

BK161438 Hong Kong AFP in English 1416 GMT 16 Apr 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 16 April (AFP)--Police today unearthed an assassination plot to kill top Indian politicians and claimed smashing it. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was on the top of the list followed by her controversial younger son Mr Sanjay Gandhi and her Interior Minister Mr Zail Singh.

The conspirators dropped the plan after the attempt on Mrs Gandhi's life on Monday failed. Mr Sanjay Gandhi (32) who was touring the eastern state of Bihar was to be gunned down during one of the public meetings he addressed there.

Police officially refused to give details of the plot, but detective sources said that if the attempt on Mrs Gandhi's life had succeeded "the chain assassination would have taken place."

Alleged Gandhi Attacker Stabbed

BK180638 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0630 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Ram Lalwani, who had allegedly made an abortive knife attack on the prime minister, was stabbed by a patient in the Baroda hospital last night. According to the hospital superintendent, Lalwani received a superficial injury in the face and was given immediate treatment.

PRO-MOSCOW COMMUNIST PARTY SPLITS; NEW PARTY FORMED

BK131609 Hong Kong AFP in English 1549 GMT 13 Apr 80

[Text] New Delhi, 13 April (AFP)--Growing differences in the pro-Moscow Communist Party of India (CPI) led to a fresh split in the CPI today and formation of a new party by a breakaway group.

The All India Communist Party (AICP), as the new organisation is christened, comprised supporters of Shripad Amrit Dange, who resigned recently as chairman of the CPI due to sharp policy differences with the dominant rival leadership.

The veteran Communist leader has been mainly critical of the party's lately revised policy of strong opposition to Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi and her ruling Congress Party. He has wanted the CPI to continue to support Mrs Gandhi.

Mr Dange, 81, has, however, not resigned his primary membership of the CPI.

This is the second time the CPI has split within about a month. The last split was also in similar circumstances when another pro-Dange group walked out to form the National Communist Party (NCP), which promptly dissolved itself today to merge in the AICP.

The formation of the new party was announced at Nagpur, in Maharashtra state (capital Bombay), at the conclusion of a 2-day conference of the pro-Dange faction. Mr Dange's daughter and a former member of Parliament, Mrs Roza Deshpande, was one of the active participants.

It is widely believed that Mrs Deshpande has the blessing of her father in going ahead with her course of action along with other like-minded party members though he himself did not attend the Nagpur conference.

Incidentally Mrs Deshpande's husband, Bani Deshpande, joined Mrs Gandhi's Congress Party recently. He was formerly with the CPI.

The CPI leadership have reportedly adopted a firm and no-compromise attitude against their former chairman and his own supporters who still remained with the party.

Mrs Deshpande herself was suspended recently and press reports said the policy-making central executive of the CPI, now in session here, is likely to result in driving out a number of other important pro-Dange elements in an organisational purge.

An important political development emerging from the revised policy of the CPI has been of its moving closer to the Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPI-M), the other largest of the communist parties in this country. The CPI-M has throughout been anti-Mrs Gandhi.

GOVERNMENT REJECTS KABUL STATEMENT ON REFUGEES

BK180244 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad has described as absurd a Kabul radio broadcast implying that most of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan are seasonal migrants and alleging that Pakistan is preventing their return to Afghanistan.

The spokesman pointed out that the scope and size of migrants to Pakistan in the winter season is well known to world. Since these migrants never involve more than 40,000 people, it is ridiculous as such to try to explain the presence of more than 700,000 refugees in Pakistan.

The spokesman said the Kabul radio broadcast was merely a regrettable attempt to divert attention from the existing situation in Afghanistan, due to which more and more people are compelled to take refuge in Pakistan.

The spokesman further said that the Pakistan Government has repeatedly expressed the hope that conditions will soon be created in Afghanistan which will enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in security and honor. The question of Pakistan's preventing their return to Afghanistan simply does not arise.

The spokesman said no one leaves his country unless he is forced to do so and no one could be compelled to remain away from his homeland against his will.

The spokesman said it is a matter of regret that a campaign of violence and terror continues unabated in Afghanistan resulting in large numbers of people being compelled to leave their homes.

HAQ SPEAKS ON AFGHANISTAN AT SALISBURY NEWS CONFERENCE

BK171627 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq told a news conference in Salsibury today that tomorrow he would exchange views with Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The president said that he hopes that Mrs Gandhi will join him in telling the Soviet Union that the sooner they withdraw from Afghanistan the better it will be for the whole region and the world.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that Pakistan's stand on Afghanistan is very clear, that is, the Soviet Union has carried out aggression there. He said we have very clear views about this. He said that he expects assurances from Mrs Gandhi that her views are identical to his.

Referring to the U.S. stand on Afghanistan, the president said that the Carter administration, instead of taking action, has resorted only to talking in this regard. He said that the United States should have played a bigger role than it has. He said that talks on U.S. military aid for Pakistan continue and that we have not closed the door to discussion.

Replying to a question, the president said that no country in the world would like the presence of foreign troops in its territory.

The president expressed the hope that better understanding will be achieved between the two neighboring countries as a result of his talks with Mrs Indira Gandhi.

The president said that Pakistan would like to reenter the British Commonwealth, and that the matter is under consideration by the member countries.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq also held talks with British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington for half an hour in Salisbury today. It is understood that views were exchanged during the talks on the British proposal for Afghan neutrality. Later, the president held talks with Bangladesh Prime Minister Shah Azizur Rahman. He met acting President of Zimbabwe Rev Canaan Banana also.

President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq was due to meet Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser this evening.

MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT HAS NONINTERFERENCE POLICY

BK171634 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Defense Minister Mr Ali Ahmed Talpur has said that Pakistan is adhering to a policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries and it will not tolerate any kind of interference in its own internal affairs.

Addressing a function in Rawalpindi this afternoon, he said that the entire nationa and the armed forces of the country are fully capable of defending its territorial integrity.

BALUCHISTAN PROVINCIAL COUNCIL CONSTITUTED

BK110222 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Apr 80

[Text] The Baluchistan government has announced the composition of a 42-member provincial council. An announcement made in Quetta this evening said the council will comprise: 16 chairmen of all the district councils; 11 chairmen of the municipal committee; 4 chairmen of the town committees, 1 from each division; and 5 women members, 4 representing the four divisions and 1 from the Quetta municipality. It will also include a member each representing labor, the Baluchistan chamber of commerce, the Baluchistan bar council, one journalist and one minorities representative.

SOVIET DELEGATION PRESENT FOR 'SECRET TALKS'

TA180648 London BBC World Service in English at 0600 GMT 18 Apr 80

[From "Newsdesk"]

[Text] Alex Brodie reports from Tehran on the arrival there for secret talks of a Soviet delegation.

[Begin recording] It is not clear what is being negotiated but an anti-Soviet newspaper in Tehran says it is Iranian oil and gas in return for spare parts. In other words it says Moscow is offering to help Iran circumvent American sanctions. There is no confirmation of that, but a spokesman for President Bani-Sadr and for the Soviet Embassy have both confirmed that the delegation is here and is holding talks. So the newspaper's information seems to be correct in that, at least. The Soviet Embassy said it was a cooperation delegation and it was not the same delegation which recently tried and failed to negotiate a deal for future purchases of Iranian gas.

The president's spokesman said it was possible that the negotiations were about the supply of spare parts. Iran needs parts for Soviet-built military trucks, but the Russians are not likely to be able to help with much needed parts for American-made oil equipment or American and British tanks. Sources say Iran has been getting such parts but the middlemen who have been supplying will find it much more difficult with sanctions in force. [end recording]

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Khomeyni National Mobilization Address

JN172209 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran Imam Khomeyni received the representatives of national mobilization in his eminence's place of residence today. We draw your attention to the fact that the imam's speech to these representatives will be broadcast on television in about 10 minutes from now.

In a speech to these representatives, the imam of the nation said: In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. While we now confront the world's big powers, we adopt a defensive stance. That is, we defend all of the achievements of our upheaval. We defend Islamic objectives, our Islamic country and all that is connected to Islam and the country. Mobilization should be comprehensive in the defensive stance. This means that the issue of jihad is one thing and the issue of defense is another. The issue of jihad requires certain conditions from certain persons and factions. As for the issue of defense, it is a general one. The human mind dictates that human beings must defend themselves with all available means, whether they are men or women, old or young, should they be exposed to an attack against their homes or city. This requires no conditions. All should rise in defense. If they attack our Islamic country and want to commit an aggression, all the sons of the country--men and women, young and old--should rise in defense of the country. This requires no conditions. Therefore, the stance of defense is different from that of jihad. The state of jihad has conditions but the state of defense has no conditions.

Today, while we face the big powers and the archsatan, we should be ready for defense. Naturally, there is a very slight possibility that we will need military defense because the big powers know that they should not now launch an attack. Although this possibility is weak, it is still a possibility, because the question is one of defense of the country and Islam. Therefore, we should be ready in numbers and equipment, as cited in the holy Koran.

The leader of the Islamic revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, then added: Our readiness must be such as to frighten the enemy. In a country with a population exceeding 30 million, more than 20 million have risen up in defense, while the remainder can be mobilized when needed. They must take into consideration the day on which the enemy wants to attack them, the enemy's equipment and his numbers. They must be fully prepared for guerrilla warfare. On the other hand, the religious motive should be strong. The person who moves forward with faith can confront many strong elements who lack strong faith. Islam has shown us that, despite the fact that the number of Mulims in some wars was small, such as the war between the Muslims and the Byzantines, where the ratio was 30,000 against 800,000 soldiers, they were repulsed with the strength of faith, because the person armed with this faith, if killed, will go to heaven, while if he kills he will also go to heaven. Therefore, he does not fear martyrdom because he sees happiness in it. Imam Khomeyni added: Those who want to enter into a confrontation with you are concerned with wordly affairs and do not believe in that which is beyond nature, in heaven and hell and resurrection. They are working for this world and to improve their world. Such persons want to remain alive and will not expose themselves to death. Persons who work for God, however, do not work to achieve wordly benefits but for God's sake. You are of those who are now in a state of preparedness, who are undertaking Islamic and military training. With these Islamic lances and with the weapon of faith, you will frighten the enemies.

The 35 million people of Iran began to think of war only 2 years ago. Furthermore, they did not have any arms. However, God's will armed them with the weapon of faith, and God helped them to forge ahead on the road of faith. The sons of the people gained the power of faith; that is, the young were not afraid of death when they advanced against the tanks. They aspired to martyrdom. Some young men and women asked me to pray to God to grant them martyrdom. I pray to God that they will enjoy martyrdom.

The imam of the nation added: If you find yourselves forced to equip yourselves with arms similar to those owned by the enemy, faith is your asset for victory. Victory lies in belief in God and principles. You and all the friends who want to be ready to form the army, which is 20-million-strong: This army will triumph in planting faith in their souls. I hope that they will learn about and understand everything related to guerrilla warfare. I also hope that the government will provide them with all the necessary equipment, under the appropriate circumstances. Naturally, the state has this equipment. However, what is more important is the power of faith.

The imam affirmed the necessity of purifying souls and forging ahead with divine power; that is, transforming all available potentials from satanic power to divine power. If a person is not vigilant, all his powers will be satanic. However, if he prepares himself, his powers will be divine and divine power will triumph.

Imam Khomeyni said: Iran should not be beset by fears because they want to besiege it economically or militarily. We are not afraid of economic blockade. Whoever considers Islam and the Islamic revolution as the basis of everything will wage jihad if any side tries to attack an Islamic country or person. He will not be afraid of being attacked by anyone. As is the case in Islam, one of them will attack 1,000 persons. Although they are an existing reality, they are empty barrels and their hearts are filled with fears for material things. For example, Carter wants to be the President. What Carter keeps reiterating does not interest the United States at all. His main concern is to be President for another 4 years, in order to commit crimes for another 4 years. This is all he wants and it seems that he has failed in realizing this goal.

They think that they are trying to win votes by every step they take. However, they do not do anything for their country. Therefore, they cannot do anything essential. He is threatening to impose an economic blockade. You see that nobody has responded to him. Not everybody is Carter's servant or subservient to the United States. They have their independence and their brains. It would be disgraceful for Europe to be subservient to Carter in order to gain votes for him; in other words, for the European states' forces and brains to be united together so that Carter would win the Presidency and win over his competitors. This would be a disgrace to mankind. Aren't the leaders of the European states human? They should realize that Carter is begging by telling them all to agree. Isn't it disgraceful for those who are defending human rights to impose an economic blockade against more than 30 million people? They might also impose a military blockade, and for one reason only: so that Carter can win the votes and continue in his crimes for another 4 years. It would be disgraceful not to expose such a person.

Imam Khomeyni said: The peoples are in agreement with us, with the exception of some governments, such as the Iraqi Government. Of course, the Iraqi Government is not a government. They do not have a majles. All there is to it is that several militarists are doing what they want. They have no contact with the people. They are rotten elements. Furthermore, Saddam Husayn does not have a sane mind. He is constantly scheming and saying things. He has said: We are Arabs. The imam added: All of the Muslim peoples should understand what this means. It means: We are Arabs, that is, we do not want Islam. The person who utters the word Arabs [words indistinct]. At one time, the Arabs wanted to stand against Islam. They want to revive the glory and greatness of the Umayyads. They want to restore that pre-Islamic era so that there would only be an Arab power, without a trace of Islam. They do not believe in Islam. The Arab people know that the late Ayatollah (al-Hakim) reportedly denounced their party and said that they are atheists. Therefore, they are a bunch of atheists, according to the religious jurisprudence of Ayatollah (al-Hakim). If the Arab people want to work for God and Islam, they must oppose them.

Imam Khomeyni wondered: Is this Iraqi Army, which is composed of Muslim Shi'ites and Sunnis, to rise up to utter the words Arabism against Islam? The imam added: There are Arabs who are Muslims and there are non-Arabs who are also Muslims. Imam Khomeyni added that the Iraqi Ba'th is fighting Islam. The Iraqi people must get rid of the claws of this gang. Like the Iranian Army which, after realizing that the deposed shah was fighting Islam, joined the people and contributed to making their Islamic revolution, the Iraqi Army must rise up.

The war that the Iraqi Ba'th wants to ignite is a war against Islam. Will the Iraqi Army agree to fight Islam and will it agree to direct its lances against the Koran? These lances are aimed against the Koran. The Iraqi people and army are obligated to abandon this non-Muslim party and this non-Muslim clique. As the Iranian Army joined the people, O Iraqi Army, join your people. You are responsible before God and do not possess any excuses for your war against the Iraqi people and Islamic Iran. This war is a war against Islam and the Koran. This war, which has been imposed upon you, is a war against God's Prophet, may God's prayers be with him. Do the Iraqi people want to fight the Koran and God's messenger? Iran today is the land of God's messenger and its revolution, government and laws are Islamic. We want to establish an Islamic state. We want to gather together Arabs, Persians and Turks and other nationalities under the banner of Islam. Why do the Iraqi tribes remain silent, watching this Ba'thist clique kill Iraqi youths in the prisons? Why does the Iraqi Army remain silent and support those who violate Islam and the Koran? Is the Iraqi Army ignorant of the fact that it is being killed in the service of atheism in a war against Islam? Is this army ignorant of the consequences of this act? Doesn't it know that in case it attacks Iran, Iran will destroy and annihilate it and the Iranian Army will advance toward Baghdad to support the Iraqi people and overthrow the regime there?

The Iranian Army, however, is woking in the service of Islam and eternal happiness in afterlife will be its lot, whether it is killed or kills.

Imam Khomeyni added that this country is the country of Allah akbar, the country of Islam and the Koran and that the Iraqi Government is standing against the Koran and Islam. The Iraqi Army must know that it should topple and destroy this ruling clique. There are responsible and committed officials in Iraq who must rise up and overthrow Saddam Husayn. Officials there are forbidden to obey this despicable person, they must rise against him and transform Iraq into an Islamic country and apply Islamic law there. They must not accept the fact that four atheists such as Michel 'Aflaq, who is not even Christian, play with the fate of a Muslim people.

At the end, the imam called for victory and happiness for all Muslims.

Further on Khomeyni Address

NC172213 Paris AFP in English 2201 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, April 17 (AFP)--The Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said today that U.S. President Jimmy Carter's sole goal is to win re-election and so Western Europe would make a mistake in adopting Mr. Carter's proposed sanctions.

Speaking to the Iranian national mobilization committee, the ayatollah said Mr. Carter wanted to win the November elections so that he could "continue his crimes for four years."

"I don't think that those who have an independent spirit would agree to help a man whose only purpose is to dishonor himself among the peoples of the world and the oppressed," he added.

"If by mischance, these countries committed such a stupidity, it would be the loss of America, Western Europe and the West, but not of Iran because the people are with us," he said.

## Navy Commander on U.S. Threat

LD171130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] According to the central news bureau, Commodore Tabataba'i, the commander of the Navy of the Iranian Islamic Republic, who has gone to Bandar 'Abbas to inspect the naval units of the region and to take part in the second naval exercises of the Iranian Islamic Republic, in an interview with the news unit of the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Republic, Bandar 'Abbas center, describes the performance of these exercises as satisfactory. He pointed out that these exercises are aimed at enhancing the military knowledge of the units.

Regarding the U.S. military threat, he said: Bearing in mind the revolutionary morale of the Iranian nation and that of the Army of the Iranian Islamic Republic, who are ready to make any self-sacrifice shoulder to shoulder, this will not be permitted. However, if there is any conflict it will serve the interests of our revolution in the end. The navy commander further stated that there has not been any report of a U.S. naval presence in the Straits of Hormuz and that if it is observed the necessary measures will be adopted in due course.

He described the Iraqi Government's claim of sovereignty over the three islands in the Persian Gulf as baseless and declared that these islands are a part of our dear homeland and will be defended to our last breath. The commander of the navy confirmed 100 percent a Bahraini news agency report that the navy has been stationed at the Greater and Lesser Tunb Islands and Bu Musa. He added that with this alert they have fortunately been further reinforced.

## Revolution Council Meeting

LD180305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Revolution Council met last night. The affairs of the country were discussed at this session. At the end of last night's session, Sadeq Qotbzadeh announced, regarding the possibility of a ban on foodstuffs and drugs by the United States: We will resist any form of economic privation.

Dr Habibi said at the end of last night's session of the Revolution Council: I am against unrest in universities.

## Qotbzadeh on U.S. Embargo

LD172135 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran declared at the conclusion of tonight's session of the Revolution Council in an interview with correspondents on the possibility of a U S. embargo on foodstuffs and medicines: We will resist every form of economic sanctions. Qotbzadeh said: We are pursuing our present decisive policy and we expected such talk. Naturally, a number of problems will arise, but the people are completely ready to resist and we are also prepared to counter the sanctions. He said: According to information at our disposal it does not seem that the slightest discomfort will befall our people for at least the next 6 months.

On the possibility of a U.S. naval blockade of Iran he said: So far no information has reached us in this regard, but at any rate if they wish to subject us to a naval blockade we will also counter that. Qotbzadeh added: On the whole the Foreign Ministry has been aware of this issue for more or less the last 2 months, has been predicting these problems and has taken a great many necessary precautions as to the manner in which we should confront these problems. To a very great extent we have succeeded in placing certain elements in those various places where they should be.

And this is why I candidly said after the announcement on the severance of relations: We have no problems whatsoever in any sphere. In other words, such decisions by the U.S. Government will not produce the slightest change in our resolve and will with regard to the struggle.

On remarks by Saudi Petroleum Minister Zaki Yamani on the USSR's covetous designs on Iranian oil, the foreign minister said: Mr Yamani should not dictate to us about Soviet intentions. Just as I have often said, we will allow no one on earth to make a single span of our soil his own or--God forbid--to implement his foreign policy here. And so if anyone is anxious about the future Soviet position in Iran, he ought to worry about his own future.

Demonstrations After Death of Student

LD171200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0942 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] According to AP, Iranian demonstrators in Chicago who were surrounded by the police while carrying the coffin of Bizhan Ata'i Ashtiyani, 26, which was wrapped in the Iranian flag shouted: "Death to Carter," "Death to the shah." The demonstrators were protesting the murder of the student who was killed in Lincoln, Nebraska. They believe he was killed simply because he had placed a portrait of Imam Khomeyni in his apartment, but Nebraska officials claim that he died of a heart ailment. Following the demonstrations, Ashtiyani's coffin was transported to the Chicago International Airport to be sent to Iran.

According to our correspondent, the funeral ceremony of the martyr Bizhan Ata'i Ashtiyani, who was martyred in an American jail, began from the Tehran University mosque this morning, and the mourners followed the funeral procession up to the den of espionage. During the ceremony the mourners once again displayed their anger against and aversion to criminal America.

Further on Tehran Demonstration

NC171210 Paris AFP in English 1147 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Steve McDonnell report]

[Text] Tehran, April 17 (AFP)--The body of Iran's latest martyr, flown in at dawn from the United States, was borne aloft in a flower-decked coffin to the gates of the American Embassy today for a half-hour litany of hate against President Jimmy Carter. Some 2000 Iranians, many weeping openly, jammed the street outside the occupied compound to hear the dead man's father accuse the U.S. of murdering his son.

Bizhan Ata'i Ashtiyani, a mathematics student at Nebraska University in Omaha, was reportedly found lying dead on the floor of his digs in Lincoln regional center 11 days ago.

American statements that he committed suicide were dismissed as lies by his father, an old, stooping man who clambered with difficulty onto a flat roof on the edge of the compound to address the crowd. "They tortured my boy and then those criminals killed him," he said. He claimed his son was hounded by American authorities because of his known anti-shah activities.

The dead student's brother Behzad, next to speak, claimed he was told by three American clergymen who came here to give Easter services for the embassy hostages that Bizhan Ata'i was murdered by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) on White House orders.

Armed Revolutionary Guards stood motionless by the embassy gates as a spontaneous cry went up from the crowd of "death to Carter." A student cheerleader with a microphone chanted slogans from the roof, which were flung back by the crowds. "This proves American crime," they cried. "Our martyr's blood is dripping from their fists."

A communique read out from the militants holding the embassy accused the European Economic Community (EEC) and Japan of complicity with the U.S. "They never say a word about the martyrdom, but they ask us every day to release the hostages. That shows they cooperate with American crimes," they charged.

The militants warned President Carter: "You should know that provoking Iraq and Egypt against us and threatening military action will not make us budge one inch. We have chosen martyrdom and if they want to kill us, all 35 million of us are ready."

When the rally broke up the coffin was taken to a Tehran morgue where Iranian doctors were waiting to carry out their own autopsy. The body was then being driven to Behesht Zahra Cemetery--burial place of hundreds of others judged to be martyrs from Iran.

## Envoy to UK on Hostages

LD172329 London ITV Television Network in English 1930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Interview with 'Ali Afruz, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, and Leonard Downie, London correspondent of the Washington POST, conducted by Denis Tuohy and carried in the "TV Eye" program]

[Text] [Tuohy] Following today's debate in Strasbourg how will next week's meeting of the European Council of Ministers affect the chances of the hostages in Tehran being released? With me now are 'Ali Afruz, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Leonard Downie, London correspondent of the Washington POST, who takes the editorial line that this whole question is a litmus test of the Atlantic alliance.

Mr Afruz, if the EEC does what America wants and imposes economic sanctions will that help to free the hostages?

[Afruz] Not at all, because the fate of the hostages will be decided by the new Islamic Parliament which is due to meet probably next month.

[Tuohy] Why do you think that the United States should be prepared to wait for that, given that there already had been a problem in getting the Government of Iran to take over the responsibility for the hostages.

[Afruz] Well, the U.S. administration does not have to wait. The hostages could be released tomorrow if the U.S. administration, President Carter, gave the shah back to the Iranian revolutionary people, because the base is still the basic demand of the shah is death [as heard], extradition of the deposed shah and all the assets which actually belong to the Iranian people. If that happened then any time immediately they will be released.

[Tuohy] If the United States, though, is not prepared to do that--what if she tightens the screws further, what if she bans food and medical supplies being exported to Iran and even moves to the length of a naval blockade.

[Afruz] Well, actually, I am not denying there will be some difficulties for our people but as a revolutionary nation our people will tolerate economic sanctions, even the military action, to keep the revolution going and for the sake of the nation's freedom and independence. This is for us more important than to actually bear any economic sanctions like that.

[Tuohy] Can I bring in Leonard Downie at this point? Having listened to Mr Afruz do you think that the course that President Carter has embarked upon, a new tough approach, is likely to secure the release of the hostages?

[Downie] That is very difficult to say and I think that even the people who are deciding on this policy in Washington are not sure precisely what effect it may have on the actions of Iran, but they feel a strong necessity to respond to a growing mood of impatience among the American people about this. The opinion polls are showing that people are becoming more and more restless both with the failure to have anything done about the hostages in Iran and also with what is perceived there as a failure by a number of other countries in the world to care about the fact that this situation has not been solved.

[Tuohy] Do you think it is still the priority of the American Government above else to secure the release of the hostages or is there perhaps some mood of the need to punish Iran for what is regarded as a serious breach of international law?

[Downie] It is open to argument but I think that by and large Americans want to see these people home first and foremost. I do not think that there is that strong an anti-Iranian feeling as such in the United States any longer, I think that wore itself out pretty early after the event, that the impatience now is with getting these people home and once that has happened I think that would be...the people would move on to other problems.

[Tuohy] One wonders whether even if the Iranian Government, Mr Afruz, were to be persuaded of the need to release the hostages, whether they have the authority to do so, whether they have the authority to persuade the captors to hand them over, could they?

[Afruz] Well, as I have mentioned earlier, yes the Iranian new Parliament which represents the whole 35 million nation, they will decide, they have the authority to decide on the fate of the hostages.

[Tuohy] But why was it when the president of the country was trying to negotiate that the hostages be transferred to the custody of the government as such, that the negotiations for that broke down?

[Afruz] Because I don't believe the government should keep the hostages, because that is not the business of the government. This was taken by our people, students, militant students [word indistinct] that, that was actually a reaction because of the invitation of the deposed shah by President Carter, so-called ill, but I think it was a political ill than a physical ill to the United States, that was actually reaction and still there is a people's will that the hostages should be kept until the Parliament to decide what happens, although I don't blame the American people to be impatient to waiting so long and our people have been waiting so long, too, to actually receive the deposed shah because American people unfortunately are being kept most cases ignorant.

[Tuohy] But they are not necessarily supporters of the shah, the American people?

[Afruz] No they are not but they are kept ignorant, they do not know President Carter for what reason invited the shah and then transferred to Panama, by the time came our lawyers, they were fighting, they were working the case for the extradition of the deposed shah and them immediately the shah was transferred to Cairo.

[Tuohy] Mr Afruz and Mr Downie thank you at least for indicating the extent of the gulf that exists between the views of the United States and Iran.

Tehran Cites AFP on Carter Speech

JN180628 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] An AFP dispatch from Washington says that U.S. President Jimmy Carter last night announced a new series of economic sanctions against Iran, which include stopping all Iranian imports into the United States, banning Americans from traveling to Iran, with the exception of reporters and the hostages' families, and banning all financial transactions between the two countries.

In a press conference, Carter also announced that he had held talks with the International Telecommunications Union [ITU] with the purpose of cutting communications with Iran.

In another dispatch from Washington, AFP says that Carter is not convinced that next week he will get the complete support of West Europe against Iran. Carter added that he is sometimes disappointed by the very weak reactions of the European allies over events in Iran and Afghanistan.

Exodus of Germans Denied

LD181130 Hamburg DPA in German 1019 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran/Bonn--According to the German Embassy in Tehran there is no confirmation that Germans are leaving Iran, as is currently rumored. Press attache Honsowitz said today the embassy expected individual members of families to leave the country temporarily. Meanwhile, members of the boards of management of several German firms had announced forthcoming visits to Tehran to discuss bilateral economic relations with the Iranian authorities.

Yesterday the German Embassy passed on a recommendation by the Bonn Foreign Ministry that families of Germans working in Iran should leave the country unless their presence was urgently required. About 1,300 G rmans, members of German firms and their families, are living in Iran.

Visas to Hostage Relatives

NC181114 Paris AFP in English 1105 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] Paris, April 18 (AFP)--Relatives of one of the United States Embassy hostages in Tehran have been given a visa for Iran, the Iranian Embassy here said today.

Barbara Timm and her husband, Kenneth, the mother and stepfather of Marine Sergeant Kevin Hermening, 20, plan to leave for Tehran later today with their lawyer with the hope of meeting the sergeant and the Islamic students holding him and 50 other hostages since November 4, the embassy said.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry earlier told Mr. and Mrs. Timm, who arrived here last Tuesday, that the consent of the students was necessary to permit them to go to Iran.

The students, contacted by telephone by the couple's lawyer, agreed to the request under certain conditions provided the authorities granted the visa.

Khalkhali on Hostages

LD181103 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 18 Apr 80 pp 24-25

[Interview with Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali given to Farid al-Khatib, presumably in Tehran--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] When and how will the problem of the U.S. hostages be resolved?

[Answer] They will remain for 2 months until the people's assembly meets and decides their fate. Those guilty of a few minor crimes will be included in the general pardon. As for the others, who destroyed the Islamic Republic's interests, they will be tried as spies and jailed. We have no hotels where they can stay permanently.

[Question] Iraq has lodged a complaint with the UN secretary general against Iran's occupation of three Arab islands--Greater and Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa. What will be the fate of these islands?

[Answer] The three islands are Iranian forever.

[Question] But this will widen the rift between the Arabs and the Iranians.

[Answer] (Angrily) The rift is not between the Arabs and Iranians.

[Question] Is it true that the Iranian Government is considering giving those islands to the PLO as a first step?

[Answer] All of Iran together with the three islands is for the Palestinians.

[Question] Is it possible that the shah will be used against you now that he has been granted asylum in Egypt?

Answer: This is a simple matter. It has proved to us that President Anwar as-Sadat has deviated from Islam. The shah cannot be used as a card against us. The Iranian Government has demanded that President Jimmy Carter hand over the shah and all his money to us. At present we are making every effort to infiltrate into Egypt to assassinate him.

Question: What was the outcome of your visit to Syria and Libya?

Answer: My trip dealt with relations among Syria, Libya and the Palestinians. I hope that the differences between the Palestinians and Libyans will be settled and that the Libyan people, headed by the colonel, will back the Palestinian people.

Question: How can a clash between the Shi'ite and the Palestinians in Lebanon be averted?

Answer: There is a need for vigilance and solidarity as well as for studying ancient Islamic stands and history. World Zionism and imperialism are daily trying to create crises between the Islamic peoples as well as between the Sunnis and Shi'ite with the aim of dividing and fragmenting the Muslims. Muslim 'ulema' everywhere must be aware of this so that we will not fall into the trap laid for us.

## Commentary on Carter's Call for Break

LD171532 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1026 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Station commentary: "The Severance of Diplomatic Relations With Iran Is a New Method for Carter To Achieve Popularity"]

[Text] On the eve of the forthcoming Presidential elections in America, Jimmy Carter, who has been greatly entangled in domestic and international problems, adopts new policies in order to gain the votes of the electorate on the one hand and to satisfy the wishes of oil monopolies on the other. The latest electoral weapon by Carter is his announcement to cut off diplomatic relations with Iran which was adopted after the fall in his popularity among the American voters.

In this connection, it is necessary to know that, according to a poll which was conducted by NEWSWEEK magazine, Carter has suffered a great defeat in public opinion as the result of the crisis between Iran and America. According to this poll, 49 percent of the people have expressed their opposition to the policies of the President concerning Iran and the releasing of the American spies. A poll taken last December revealed 77 percent of the people supported Carter's decisions in this respect. Following this opposition by the voters, Carter has put pressure on countries such as Japan, Korea and America's European allies to submit in the shortest time and without the slightest argument to the imperialist greed of their greater world-devouring masters and to sever relations with Iran.

However, due to the dependence of America's European allies and Japan on Middle East oil and their other interests in this part of the world, including the existence of vast markets for their exports, these second-rate imperialist leaders are trying to refrain from a serious clash with Iran, while agreeing with America's demands. In other words, while the general tendency of the policies of European countries is total adherence to American plans, these countries are apparently not willing to become tools of Carter's electoral tactics.

This, however, is only one side of the story. The other aspect of this issue is a cunning collaboration between Europe, Japan and the United States because America wishes that while it is subjecting Iran to an economic blockade, it also prevents the cooperation between Iran and the Eastern bloc. Therefore it does not seem likely that Western leaders really wish for the severance of relations between the West and Iran. In other words, it is unlikely that America's pressure upon Europe, Japan and the rest of her allies will assume a serious dimension because America and her satellites know very well that the West would be the real loser if relations with Iran were severed. The history of relations of Iran and other Third World countries with industrialized Western countries clearly proves this truth.

America's oil and other industrial monopolies, especially after the fifties when they imposed themselves upon the Iranian nation through their colonialist contracts, have not wasted a moment in plundering the treasures of our country. This plundering was in the form of buying crude oil at a very cheap price without it having any effect on the Iranian economy. After refining it or changing it to many other products they sold it at many times its price to other purchasers. Meanwhile they exported their manufactured goods in the form of various weapons, which in most cases were of an inferior and second-hand quality, to Iranian markets at many times their manufactured price. In addition to that, the greater part of Iran's foreign deposits have been deposited in American banks and have been used for investments desired by American bosses. Finally, that which was left from the oil income was swallowed by the United States in the form of excessively high salaries for its spies who were serving in the guise of military advisers and so forth.

This has been the course of past relations between Iran and America, the results of which we are now witnessing. It is evident that European and Japanese imperialists have also not been completely left out of this booty and their master has always given them their share.

One of the most important consequences of the long relations between Iran and imperialist world, led by America, has been the disproportionate growth of Tehran and other big cities and the emptying of the villages. This is precisely the outcome which America and her satellites planned because they knew very well that making countries dependent on the import of their agricultural goods was the best way to fulfill the wishes of imperialism. It was in the pursuance of this goal that Western agricultural products monopolized Iranian markets and thus deprived Iranian farmers and consumers of domestic products.

Bearing in mind this unequal relationship, with the imbalance always favoring the West, can one expect that America and Europe would easily give up their advantage and push Iran toward independence and self-sufficiency? It is not for nothing that Europe is showing such hesitation in her decisions and is continuing its lukewarm policies. While the Dutch prime minister asked NATO members to take part in economic reprisals against Iran, West Germany, the closest ally of American imperialism, clearly announced that it will not participate in the economic blockade of Iran.

ENQELAB-E ESLAMI on Economic Sanctions

LD180333 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2354 GMT 17 Apr 80 LD

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The article we will now read to you is from the daily ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, which writes:

Mr Carter, in addition to breaking diplomatic relations and imposing economic sanctions, has given new promises. He says that if the hostages are not immediately released, his country will embark on decisive, unspecified actions. Finally, the United States had implemented its evil (plan)--that is, economic sanctions and severance of diplomatic relations--and has asked her "punch and Judy" puppets to break diplomatic relations with and impose economic sanctions against Iran. Now, the United States has risen against Iran together with its agents inside Iran and its puppet agents like Saddam Husayn; of course, our Iraqi brothers and sisters will soon rise up against the murderous Iraqi regime and, like the deposed traitor shah of Iran, will pick Saddam Husayn up by the tail like a rat and throw him out.

Mr Powell should be told: Please tell your boss, Carter, that there is no color darker than black and recite to him the words of the great idol-crusher, Imam Khomeyni, who said: The United States cannot do a thing.

However, for the accomplishment of the imam's decree we should reiterate that this is a very interesting opportunity for us to stand on our own feet. The economic sanction is a blessing in disguise that has befallen our country. The honorable people of Iran have started this economic crusade, have refrained from chaos and slow downs in the factories, ministries and government establishments and have embarked on the fight against the world-devouring imperialism with increasing perseverence in order to establish Islamic [word indistinct] and shatter the satanic economic (system) and turn the assembly industries into real industries and domestic production.

America should know that the same faith as Sadr-e Eslam still exists in every Iranian heart and everyone will resist against world-devouring superpowers till their dying breath, defending every inch of their homeland and fighting against economic sanctions imposed by America and even her subordinate countries.

Imam Khomeyni says: From now on we will not permit foreigners to come to our country and rule. We are ourselves [as heard]; no matter how much they pressure us and make plans to impose economic sanctions on us, we have no fear of economic sanctions.

Moreover, is the world so dependent on Carter that when he says that economic sanctions should be imposed, the whole world says yes, we will impose economic sanctions?

Carter knows full well that he is (bluffing); he does not have the military capability, nor will the military listen to him. Our imam is right, Carter is a hollow, noisy drum. His interview on January 1979 with the New York TIMES testifies to this.

He was asked in the interview: Mr President, could we have saved the shah had we had better intelligence sources in Iran? He replied: Even if we were able to foresee the ensuing events in Iran or other countries, our ability to influence those events would clearly have been limited. The shah, his advisers, the great strength of the army, the police and others were not able to prevent the riots and chaos in Iran completely. We definitely do not have the power and the inclination to intervene militarily in order to achieve a certain internal policy in Iran or any other country. We have no intention of doing this in any other country. We experienced this in Vietnam once and, as you know, it was without results.

Perhaps Mr Carter has another idea now--a futile thought that there is no unity and solidarity among the people of Iran. He cannot make the conditions in Iran favorable to his demands by such threats. What a futile thought. The American President should know that there exists a hard, wonderous solid unity in Iran and, contrary to his beliefs, the Iranian people are as firm and steadfast as a wall of steel.

According to recent research, we shall increase agricultural production by 1 and 1/2 times compared to last year. That is, of 4.2 million tons total domestic wheat consumption, 3.2 million were produced in the country, with the deficit of 1 million tons supplied by an increase in the cultivated land. Thus, we will not longer need to import wheat from foreign countries like the United States.

According to our country's Ministry of Agriculture, all the silos are full of wheat. The issue of economic sanctions has been fully anticipated by the Ministry of Agriculture and wheat, rice and general provisions have been stored in adequate quantities. On the other hand, the harvest season is near.

We were not importing goods like iron, chemical fertilizers, eggs, cooking oil and liquid oil [as heard] from the United States and do not need that country. The required wheat was purchased from countries like Australia and Turkey; the required soya oil was purchased from Brazil and Argentina. The annual consumption of rice in Iran is 1.2 million tons; 68 percent of this is supplied by domestic production and about 350,000 tons is imported. It has been purchased from Pakistan and Thailand. Pakistan has announced that she can supply Iran's rice needs.

The more important point is that America should know it can never stop the money-loving brokers in America and other countries of the world. The United States should know that all the transactions will take place by slight adjustments in the prices, on the stormy waters of the oceans, and the goods will be transported to Iran instead of other countries.

Finally, it is our turn today, like our prophet and the muslims of his era, with confidence in God and with faith, to endure any hardship and steer to victory our Islamic revolution which has been built on the blood of more than 75,000 martyrs and 100,000 disabled. Right now, the people of Iran through a mass mobilization are confronting the economic sanctions in order to carry out this important mission.

MAJLES ELECTIONS MAY BE POSTPONED FURTHER

NC171640 Paris AFP in English 1628 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Tehran, April 17 (AFP)--The second round of Iran's legislative elections could be put off a week or two beyond the original May 2 date, a top official said here today. And the fate of the 50 U.S. hostages held here would not be debated by Parliament before July, the Supreme Court president added. Revolutionary Council member Reza Bahonar told the KEYHAN newspaper that the second round of elections could be delayed for one or two weeks for several reasons.

The committee investigating possible fraud in the first round of elections had not yet finished its work. And demonstrations were forbidden on the eve of an election, but there were bound to be some on May 1, the labor day holiday, he added. Also, May 2 would be the first anniversary of Ayatollah Montahheri's assassination by Forqan, an extremist Islamic group.

Ayatollah Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and one of the leaders of the Iranian Republican Party, meanwhile told the party newspaper, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, that "the Parliament would not debate the fate of the hostages before July."

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

Khomeyni Urges Government Overthrow

JN171843 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] In the name of God. Brothers, in his inflammatory speech today, the imam of the nation defined the responsibilities of the heroic Iraqi people. In his capacity as the leader of all Muslims with religious authority [wilayah] over the faithful, the imam today called upon the Iraqi army to revolt against the Baghdad rulers. He also called upon the Iraqi people to support the army in overthrowing the agent regime. In addition, the imam appealed to those who are throwing their spears at the Islamic republic in Iran to direct those spears to the bosoms of the agents in Baghdad, who deserve to be overthrown for opposing the tenets of the Koran and Islam.

In his appeal, the imam also said: Iran is a Muslim state. It is the state of Muhammad, God's messenger to mankind. It is the state of the Koran. No Muslim and no believer in Muhammad should direct his arms against Iran.

The imam considered the Iraqi people's and army's war as a holy war, equivalent to the Al-Khandaq battle [an Islamic religious battle].

The imam's general directives come at a time when the Iraqi people are going through the most difficult period in their struggle. The rabid campaign waged by the collapsing regime has gone out of all proportion. The blood of free men is flowing in rivers and the prisons and detention camps are packed with free Iraqis. Those who are lucky enough not to be executed or detained are thrown over the border. This convulsive situation can only be met with a crucial revolution, which must explode under the thrones of the neo-Americans in Baghdad.

This convulsive situation can only be reformed by a public uprising, with the participation of all Iraqis--Arabs and Kurds, people and army.

The Khomeyni speech is the central point for changing Iraq's political and economic conditions. If the Iraqi people carry out the orders of the imam, this point would also be the great turning point in Iraq's contemporary history.

Four 'Mercenaries' Executed

LD171316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Four persons accused of setting off explosions recently in Khuzestan were sentenced to death by the Islamic Revolution Court of Ahvaz following the investigation of their files. The court's sentences were carried out this morning.

The text of the announcement of the Islamic Revolution Court of Ahvaz has been given to the Ahvaz news unit of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran as follows:

In His exalted name. As the goals of the Islamic revolution of Iran, based upon its universal outlook, have brought trembling to the limbs of rotten, puppet regimes, the Ba'th government of Iraq and its master, the criminal America, have been confronted with this undeniable reality. By deceiving a number of mercenary elements inside the country, they have incited them to commit traitorous acts including attacks on mass gatherings, government departments and oil pipelines and assassinations of revolutionaries. In their futile imaginings, they are hoping to neutralize the influence of the Islamic Republic unaware of the fact that the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the noble and revolutionary nation will decisively crush those who indulge in sabotage and violate the property of the people and the public funds.

The Islamic Revolution Court of Ahvaz met on 15 April in order to try four [number as heard] criminal mercenaries who carried out the evil designs of the aliens. On 16 April the court issued its verdict concerning these individuals based upon the bill of indictment against the accused, by listening to their defenses and their confessions and also by taking into account the weapons which has been seized. The verdicts of the court were as follows:

Sharif (Navaseli), son of (Enayat), the leader of the group, was accused of forming a sabotage group with separatist intentions, taking members of the group to Iraq to take part in guerrilla training course; providing money and weapons for members of the group; (?leading the operations) in sabotaging the oil pipeline of Station 4 in Abadan and blowing up the oil pipeline between Ahvaz and Masjed Soleyman which was carried out on (?8 March 1980). The unsuccessful attempt on the life of one of the officials of the Guards Corps in Khorramshahr; giving a large quantity of RPG-7's, dynamite, fused bombs, Kalashnikov automatic rifles and Colt pistols to the members of the group; and participation in blowing up the oil pipeline in Mah Shahr, and was sentenced to death.

(Zahra Sharif), daughter of Hamid, was accused of illegal border crossings and going to Iraq to take part in a guerrilla training course; participation in the sabotage of the oil pipeline in Mah Shahr; participation in the unsuccessful attempt on the life of one of the officials of the Guards Corps in Khorramshahr; and taking delivery of bombs and explosive materials. [sentence as heard]

(Mohammad Naseri Mazra'eh), was (?accused of) participation in the attack on the internal [word indistinct] and making a hole in its oil tanker; participation in distributing the pamphlet concerning the separation of Khuzestan; participation in throwing a bomb at the installations in Khorramshahr together with (Jabbar Ahmadizadeh), and was sentenced to death.

(Mohammad Naseri Mazra'eh), [name as heard] son of Hashem, was accused of taking delivery of 8 packs of dynamite from (Sharif) and (Zahra) in order to explode the oil pipeline of Station 4 in Abadan; taking delivery of RPG-7 and three rounds of ammunition form (Sharif Navaseli); buying and selling and distributing weapons and bullets and dynamite; illegal crossing of the borders and taking part in a guerrilla training course; and having a history of crime, robbery, and selling alcoholic drinks, and was sentenced to death.

(Jaber Ahmadizadeh), accused of taking delivery of four Kalashnikovs and Uzis, one automatic rifle and 200 rounds of ammunition and using them; participation in the distribution of explosive material on a motorbike; participation in the unsuccessful attempt on the life of one of the officials of the Guards Corps in Khorramshahr; wounding of the guard of the oil company on Minu Island; participation in throwing a 3-kilogram bomb at the installations in Khorramshahr together with (Zahra Sharif), and was sentenced to death.

The sentences of the court were carried out this morning.

## Khamene'i on As-Sadr's Fate

LD171844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Commenting on reports about the martyrdom of Ayatollah Seyyed Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, the Friday imam of Tehran and a member of Revolution Council, said in a statement to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent: There is plenty of evidence to the effect that this tragedy has actually taken place. He added: Obviously, the evidence is not so substantive as to require the government to make a definite statement; however, personally, I think it is almost true.

He then said: We have called on international organizations, including the Red Cross and other organizations, to look into the matter, and if Ayatollah as-Sadr is in prison then they are to make definite arrangements for a visit, so that the matter is clarified. However, if the tragic incident has actually taken place, then the Iraqi Government should confess to the crime.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i added: These pressures will continue to be maintained by the Iranian Government until the Iraqi Government is forced to admit to either possibility.

## Commentary on Saddam Husayn Speech

JN172229 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] It seems that the widespread events taking place in the Iraqi arena have begun to cast their shadow on the behavior of the tyrannical ruler in Baghdad and to inject all of his methods with worry, anxiety and perplexity. This phenomenon of fumbling manifests itself clearly in the remarks, behavior and stands of agentry of Saddam at-Takriti, the Somoza of Iraq.

We do not need to gather evidence in this regard as long as we have the speech Saddam at-Takriti made in Mosul 2 days ago, on the occasion of the annual spring festival that is usually held in this heroic city. In this speech and other similar speeches, which he has been delivering from the excalation of the revolutionary activities against his regime to date, Saddam at-Tikriti seems beset with panic and surrounded with apprehensions and confusion.

Comrade leader Saddam Husayn has begun to start his speeches with lies and curses and to end them with false and hollow accusations and charges that expose a defeated and hollow spirit. In his hysterical speech in Mosul the day before yesterday, Saddam spoke about several issues that he reviewed in an atmosphere of convulsions and perplexity. He addressed the large gathering of intelligence servicemen, security forces and people's army, claiming that what he termed Ash-Shu'ubiyah [an early Islamic movement that rejects the privileged position of Arabs in Islam] has returned to conspire anew against Iraq, after it was forced to end its plotting in the wake of the 17 July 1968 coup.

The tribal pharaoh of Baghdad believes, when he speaks about Ash-Shu'ubiyah and racism, that his tricks and empty words are actually capable of deceiving the Iraqi nation and, accordingly, of blinding the nation to tis basic cause. The head of this tribal clique should realize that stories of Ash-Shu'ubiyah and racism are now obsolete notions. After an 11-year old experience under the reign of the tribe's boys in Baghdad, the Iraqi masses realize that these empty notions mean nothing more than the slogans that Saddam and those resembling him are now raising in the face of the (?violent) Islamic move, which is determined to establish God's rule on earth.

The nation in Iraq realizes very well what Saddam Husayn means when he speaks about the threat of Ash-Shu'ubiyah. He wants to cause a rift and to create hostility among the Arab Muslims, the Persian Muslims and the Kurdish Muslims, since he has failed to counter the Islamic current that has imposed itself upon events in Iraq.

Criminal Saddam errs gravely if he imagines that the sectarianism he is now spreading under the pretext of false Ash-Shu'ubiyah will increase his days in power. The tribal regime in Baghdad also errs gravely if it blames a certain sector of our Iraqi people for the revolutionary Islamic upheaval. The history of world revolutions shows that each revolution must have a starting point, a cradle and a base before the circle grows wider.

Our masses in all Iraqi cities and villages have vowed to defeat the agent slaves, the Somoza of Iraq and his clique. And ye shall certainly know the truth of it all after a while. [Koranic verse]

UNREAST, OPPOSITION TO ARMY CONTINUE IN KORDESTAN

Bani-Sadr Plea to Sanandaj Residents

LD171806 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Speaking to the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran tonight Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, our country's president, said: Following my inspection of the position of the army and of the armed forces along the borders and my examination of their preparedness to defend the country, and following the activities aimed at resuming economic and development efforts in Khuzestan Province, on my return to Tehran I have learned that in Sanandaj a number of people have prevented the passage of units of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The army units arrived in Sanandaj in order to deploy their forces and men to the border to defend the country, and those who declared their readiness to fight alongside the army against foreign attackers are now displaying this manner of behavior.

I call on the inhabitants of Sanandaj not to give an opportunity to such groups, which are blatantly playing the role of a foreign fifth column and are undermining our country's defense, and to confront them.

I call on the honorable inhabitants of Sanandaj to give way to the army and I tell our brothers in the army that were the country's position not a sensitive one and were such a confrontation with the army in these circumstances not conducive to dealing a blow at Iran's position I would not bother with recourse to such actions. But because of the present sensitive circumstances the army is obliged to maintain its readiness for the defense of its fatherland and of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to remove every obstacle from its path of carrying out its duty, to open up its path and to carry out its mission.

Official Calls for Talks

LD171122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report from Sanandaj, the supervisor of the office of the Kordestan governor general, in an interview with a PARS correspondent concerning the transfer of a column of troops to Sanandaj, which is at present stationed at the airport, said: Our efforts and those of political and popular groups are devoted to preventing bloodshed in this city while, at the same time, enabling the army to fulfill its tasks. Thus, on the recommendations of the 28th Division, we have asked various citizens of the city to come forward and hold talks on how the column of troops can be moved to the Sanandaj barracks, so that this issue can be resolved as quickly as possible.

In this connection, the commander of the Kordestan 28th Infantry Division, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, said: Through the official in charge of the office of the governor general, I have invited trusted people of the city to hold a joint meeting to resolve the situation and to inform the representatives of the people in this province about the legitimate requirements of the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

Statement by Kurdish Leader

NC171422 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Excerpts] Tehran, April 17 (AFP)--Tension mounted in Kordestan today as autonomists there accused Iranian Government forces of using the conflict with Iraq as an excuse to mount large-scale attacks against Kurds.

Kurdish autonomist groups are determined to not let Tehran use the crisis with Iraq to score points against Kordestan. "If it's true that the Iraqi fascists are at the border, let the army defend the nation," said one Kurdish source here. "But then what are soldiers and revolutionary guards doing at Sanandaj where there is no danger?"

The secretary general of the Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party (IKDP) has categorically refused an order to have his peshmergas (Kurdish fighters) integrated in the Iranian army.

"The peshmergas are ready to collaborate with the army in the face of Iraqi interference," he said, "but placing them under military control would be for us the same as disarming them as long as our national claims remain at a dead end".

The Kurds will suffer, whether relations are good or bad between Baghdad and Tehran, an IKDP member told AFP today. "In the ex-shah's era, in 1975, the two regimes were thick as thieves on the backs of their respective Kurds. Today, now that nothing is going right between the two countries, it's again the Kurds who make up a good part of the contingent expelled from Iraq by Saddam Husayn."

Army Appeal to Sanandaj

LD171824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Kordestan's 28th Army Division issued this evening its first statement addressed to the people of Sanandaj:

In the name of God. Noble people of Sanandaj, as you know, our beloved Iran's territorial integrity is being threatened by the Iraqi Ba'th government, this puppet of U.S. imperialism and international Zionism. It is thus necessary for the Islamic republic's army to defend our country's independence and territorial integrity side by side with their Muslim and struggling Kurdish brothers.

However, by spreading malicious propaganda affiliated armed groups are foiling any movement by the division's units toward the Kordestan border in order to strengthen the border units. In the wake of the treacherous and ominous aims, some groups have prevented the transfer of one unit from the city to replace border units. As a result, this unit is at present stationed at the city's airport.

The tactics employed by these armed groups are well-calculated and cunning; what they do is to [words indistinct] distribute thousands of leaflets and posters in the city, inciting the people to oppose the government organs and the Islamic republic army, which is the guarantor of the country's independence and territorial integrity. These groups, by use of arms, have stifled any legitimate voice in the city and, accusing people of (?espionage), have arrested them and sent them to jail. At times, too, they search for any pretext to massacre innocent people, thus preparing a new propaganda morsel for themselves. The interesting thing is that they claim that they are ready to defend Iran's territorial integrity. Indeed, how and where?

In these circumstances we first ask God and then you citizens to be our witness since the army does not wish to see bloodshed. All of you know that, in order to prove its good will and prevent any bloodshed, the army has already postponed its mission for 24 hours. We now appeal to you people to be the judge. Do you think we ought to leave our borders defenseless and allow these gentlemen, as the enemy's fifth column, to jeopardize the country's territorial integrity?

At any rate, we categorically state that the responsibility for any incident or fratricide is to be borne by the unauthorized armed groups in the city which by resorting to such acts, prevent the army's national mission. That is all.

[Signed] Kordestan's 28th Division.

Saqqez Clashes

ID181050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1015 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] In a telephone conversation with the PARS NEWS AGENCY this morning, Colonel Sadri, commander of Kordestan's 28th Division, declared: During the clashes in the city of Saqqez, which began at 0400 this morning, six soldiers were wounded and one was killed. He announced: These clashes are continuing. A statement has been issued by Kordestan's 28th Division which will be brought to your attention at the conclusion of this newscast.

ISLAMIC ASSOCIATION STUDENTS CALL FOR COLLEGE CLOSURES

ID171958 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] Student members of the Islamic Association at the teacher training college have called for a purge at the college in order to register students' solidarity with the Islamic revolution and to help support the revolution's structures--particularly at this juncture when the anti-imperialist struggle has acquired more extensive dimensions--have called on the responsible officials to close the colleges.

This morning student members of the Islamic Association at the science and technology college, to proclaim their demands and to carry out an exchange of views in this connection, closed the college gates and were thereupon faced with protests from the college students and other student groups who entered the university and assembled around the university's 15th Khordad block.

Meanwhile, according to a dispatch from the correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, groups of other people entered the college and entered into discussions with the students. In his dispatch our correspondent adds: After the meeting between the students and the people, members of the local committee and police officers also arrived outside the college of science and technology, but did not enter it. By 1700 today, when our correspondent was inside the college, no clashes had occurred inside the college.

In a conversation with our reporter a number of student members of the Islamic Association said: In order to struggle against U.S. imperialism it is essential that the college be closed down and that students hasten to help the cause of revolutionary structures, so that by seizing this opportunity immediate measures can be taken to change the colleges' educational system, put higher education in step with the revolution and laythe foundations of cultural independence.

On the other hand, a number of students who were against this point of view said that closing the colleges, in view of the short time left until the end of the academic year, would not be right.

We would add that in several other higher education units, including the polytechnic university, the same problems have taken place. In a contact established today by our correspondent with the office of Dr Habibi, the minister of culture and higher education, it was announced that he will state his views on this subject later.

MAIN LINES OF NEW IMPORT-EXPORT LAW EXPLAINED

WA181830 Tehran TIMES in English 29 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Commerce Minister Reza Sadr, announced the salient features of the government's import/export policy for the year 1359 (ending March 20, 1981), last Wednesday to a press conference. He said that the foreign trade had been nationalized under Article 44 of the constitution and "in future all foreign transactions shall be conducted by government agencies.

He said that a number of centers would be established for this purpose throughout the country with men of necessary expertise who were to be selected by his ministry. Therefore, he added, no one would be supplied with proformas on request.

Elaborating more, Reza Sadr said that on arrival of the goods at the customs check-post of entry, the importer concerned could contact the customs authorities with an introductory letter from his concerned center and get the consignment released from the customs.

The importer would be obliged to sell his goods at the price fixed by the center and would give 30 to 50 per cent of the goods to the center in order to enable it to run itself.

On the composition of these centers, Reza Sadr told the press conference that each center would have a board of directors, headed by a managing director. The members of the board would come from the Commerce Ministry--each of them being directly concerned with the import of a particular type of goods, he said.

It would also consist of members of the imam's guilds affairs "komiteh" as well as four reputable members of the business community who would be experts in their field, he added.

He said that his ministry would be responsible to make all the above mentioned appointments.

He told the press conference that government companies and organizations would be exempt from the new import regulations, but, in case they wished to they could request these centers to import goods for them.

Thus, he said, the business community of Iran would not be deprived of the expertise of its trade and its members would be free to compete with each other as in the past.

As a result of this plan, he said, the government would not be hard pressed to make investments and would also be able to cut down exorbitant profits to help the consumer, and cooperatives would get greater incentives.

Turning to the point of tariffs he told the press conference that the plan envisaged preferential tariffs for two categories of countries--firstly, Islamic countries for their indigenous goods and secondly for other poor countries of the Third World.

He added that the Revolutionary Council had entrusted Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Foreign Affairs with necessary powers to formulate the said tariffs.

Speaking on the drawing up of new import/export regulations, he told the press conference that the criterion kept in mind when the new regulations were drafted was the wellbeing of the Iranian people. He added that the following items were banned in order to give incentive to Iranian producers:

Natural honey; fresh, frozen and dried vegetables, macaroni; sauces; soups and conserved food; tea with additives; leather dresses; bags; travelling articles made with fiber, plastics, mink fur, wooden doors and windows; stockings and towels; parquet; objects made of feathers; artificial flowers; glass and crystal luxury items, dolls and toys; plastic luxury goods; wax sculptures, china, forks and spoons and a number of other luxury items.

Earlier the minister, speaking on the record of trade last year, told newsmen that the difficulties created by certain governments and their agents within the country had been surmounted.

He said strikes in the pre-revolution era, including stoppage of unloading of Iranian goods at foreign ports had resulted in paying U.S. $750,000 per day as demurrage.

BAHONAR DISCUSSES FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

WA181410 Tehran TIMES in English 31 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr. Bahonar, a member of the Revolutionary Council yesterday told an audience that the foreign exchange reserves of Iran has topped the $15 billion mark. He was speaking at a martyrs commemoration ceremony held at Amol, a town of the northern Province of Mazandaran.

He added that this was the direct result of cutting all ties with the super powers and eliminating their hegemony from Iran.

He said that Iran's foreign exchange reserves at the advent of the revolution and which was inherited from the previous regime stood at $10 billion only. A boost of $5 billion in a period of little more than a year was no mean achievement by the revolutionary Islamic government, he added.

Dr. Bahonar told his audience that the government had saved almost $25 billion through cutting oil production by 2,700,000 barrels per day.

Earlier he had reiterated revolutionizing the agricultural and industrial systems of the country." One of the ways through which you could free yourself from imperialistic dominance--may it be East or West--was to make your country self-sufficient in agriculture and industry," he said. "As long as we remain dependent on others for our wheat and rice needs," he said, "we, in fact, remain in bondage of our suppliers", he added.

He said that in order to get out of this impasse, the agricultural development and expansion plan, which had already been finalized and passed by the Revolutionary Council, would soon be implemented on a countrywide basis.

In answer to a question as to why, after a lapse of more than one year since the revolutionary government had come to power, traitors like Admiral Alavi still remained in the country's armed forces, Bahonar replied that up to this time nearly 4,000 servicemen had been purged and the purge was still continuing.

He said everyone understood that it was impossible to liquidate the entire armed forces of the country at one time. It would be against the interests of the revolution and Islam, he added.

MORE THAN ONE MILLION TONS OF WHEAT TO BE IMPORTED

WA181255 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 3 Apr 80 p 10

[Text] According to the anticipated plan, the government will buy and import more than one million tons of wheat this year from abroad to fulfill the country's needs. Argentina, Turkey, France and Australia are some of the countries that will provide the major portion of the wheat Iran will import. These countries have made offers to export grain to Iran which it has accepted.

In addition to buying wheat from abroad this year, the government will buy about one million tons of wheat from Iranian farmers at an equitable price and will store it as reserves in the country's silos to make up shortages. Furthermore, to encourage farmers to increase wheat production, the government will probably revise the price of wheat this year.

REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS ARRESTED IN MASHHAD

WA181650 Tehran TIMES in English 31 Mar 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--The governor general of Khorasan Saturday ordered the arrest of a group of patrolling Revolutionary Guards in the holy city of Mashhad after they were charged with killing one person and causing tension in the city.

The Revolutionary Guards were arrested after a thorough probe was ordered by the governor general and a preliminary investigation was conducted by the revolutionary prosecutor and the judicial investigator in this city.

The governor general said that at least one person was killed after a group of people in Mashhad clashed with the Revolutionary Guards who were on patrol duty near Naderi Boulevard.

Although the exact cause of the incident was not revealed eyewitness accounts said that the Revolutionary Guards opened fire on an angry crowd here.

In an appeal to the people of Mashhad the governor general said he was taking the people into full confidence with a hope that they sould help him in restoring peace in the city.

NO ARMED FORCE AUTHORIZED FOR REVOLUTIONARY COURTS

WA181530 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 9 Apr 80 p 12

[Text] A directive was issued yesterday by the public relations office of the General Prosecutor of the Islamic Revolution of Iran to all revolutionary prosecutors throughout the country.

This directive stated the following: The order of the exalted imam regarding the revolutionary courts is hereby communicated to all Islamic revolutionary prosecutors throughout the country to the effect that as of this date no funds or assets of the Revolutionary Guards Corps, the national police, or the gendarmerie should be used to hire any offenders or accused persons. And these security forces are obligated, according to talks with the president's office, to carry out the orders of the Islamic revolutionary prosecutors promptly. If the revolutionary prosecutors notice any kind of violations, they are to inform the general prosecutor of the revolution immediately.

[Signed] General Revolutionary Prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran 'Ali Qoddusi.

FLASH FOODS REPORTED IN LORESTAN

WA181300 Tehran TIMES in English 29 Mar 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--At least six persons were killed when flashfloods hit the town of Darudvazna in Lorestan Province, southeast of Iran, Dr. Hoseyn 'Ali, the provincial governor general told PARS NEWS AGENCY at Khorramabad yesterday.

The town of Darudvazna in the Aligudarz district of Lorestan had been inundated since the past few days and the torrential rain had damaged two bridges, and several houses at Darudvazna, Hoseyn 'Ali said.

He said that the villages of Sangar and Yusofabad were also inundated and had been cut off from the town of Darudvazna.

He said that government help had been rushed to Darudvazna for the flood-stricken people in the area.

The governor general left Khorramabad for the flood-stricken areas yesterday.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL ATTACHE DENIES OIL SALE REDUCTION

LD171840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Apr 80

[Text] In an interview given today to the PARS NEWS AGENCY the Japanese commercial attache in Iran (Yasao Mai) said: At present Japan is purchasing an average of 530,000 barrels of crude oil daily from Iran. Consequently, Japan's monthly payment to Iran in 1979-80 amounted to nearly $925 million. Referring to distorted reports carried by certain agencies, the commercial attache said: Contrary to views expressed by some agencies and foreign press, the export of Iranian oil to Japan has by no means diminished.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON MOJAHEDIN OPERATION IN AFGHANISTAN

JN180635 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 18 Apr 80

[Text] The Afghan mojahedin members of the Hezb-e Eslami Afghanistan have managed to repulse an expanded attack by the Soviet and Afghan forces in the province of (?Garavol) and killed 200 soldiers. Reports say that the struggle s also managed to down 4 machingun-equipped helicopters, damage 10 military vehicles and beseige several military units.

HAFTGEL DISTRICT GOVERNOR APPOINTED

GF051430 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 05 Apr 80 GF

[Text] Yusef Ahmadi has been appointed district governor of Haftgel by the Governor Masjed-e Soleyman. He assumed his duties today.

BRIEFS

SUGAR CONSUMPTION--Two ships carrying 29,000 tons of sugar have been unloaded at Bandar Khomeyni. The Khuzestan general department of sugar has reported that the citizens of Khuzestan used 5,185,699 kg of sugar and 887,560 kg of sugar cubes last month. [Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 9 Apr 80 GF]